THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. B. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia—Atlanta Crowded with Refugees—Appeal of the Relief Committee, &c.

ATLANTA, MAY 24th.—From Westward and Eastward to Columbus the homeless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into the city, to await the issue of the impending struggle between Gen. Johnstons army and the Federals.

The Relief Committee here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for their sustenance, and comes now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to ask help, immediate help.

We need clothing for women and children, bacon, fresh meats and corn. These can be delivered to the Agents of the So. Ex. Co, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President relief Committee Atlanta. We also need information as to where any number of destitute families can find shelter and food. The press will please publish this and aid in the matter

Two Press Reporters came from the army this evening. The intelligence they bring is mostly of a character which prudence requires shall be withheld from publication for a time. Movements looking to a secure base for the army have been completed.

The Yankee army is reported moving up to Dalton in force. This morning some skirmishing took place on our left. The alarm in the city has in a large measure subsided. Several days may elapse before a general engagement takes place.

THE GREAT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA—GRANT HAS WON NO VICTORY.

Notwithstanding all the flaming "official dispatches" of "the repulse of Lee," and the stories of "the rebel army in full retreat to Richmond," the North sees at last that Grant has won no victory. Hear what the New York *News* says in an editorial on "the great battles in Virginia:"

"Notwithstanding the invocation to prayer of President Abraham Lincoln, and the bulletins of the press, we fail to see that the Federals have gained a victory in Virginia. The detailed accounts, thus far received, admit of no such conclusion. The truth is that General Lee, with about seventy-five thousand men, and with no advantage of position, fought double his force two successive days. What little advantage was gained on either side rested with him, and his captures and prisoners more than compensated his loss. If Lee obtained no decisive success over Grant, the latter was equally unsuccessful in making an impression upon the veteran army of his adversary.

The result was a drawn battle, and more than thirty thousand men killed and wounded. The evidences are that General Grant *barely escaped defeat*, and upon this and the retirement of Lee's forces is based the claim of a Federal victory.

The withdrawal of Lee's forces was a prudential movement, and made necessary, perhaps, by the disposition of Grant's troops after the battle of Friday night. These were massed at a point nearer to Richmond than was the main force of Lee's army.

The covering of the Confederate capital was obviously a necessity, in the event of a disaster on a third day's contest, Lee's army would have been cut off from its only practicable line of retreat, and thus have been at the mercy of the enemy. Gen. Lee, with the knowledge that the capture of his army would be the downfall of the Confederacy, simply provided against the uncertain chances of war, and withdrew his troops to a temporary point of safety and a more defensible position. *The confident assurances of an early occupation of Richmond is a gorundless hope.*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston County, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. VANCE. 26—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to state that HENRY WALSER, Esq., is a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the county of Davidson.
May 24, 1864. 28—3tpd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24, 1864. 28—tf.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.
Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRM of R. H. ROUNTREE & CO., are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as I shall leave in a few days for my home in Lenoir county.
ROBT. H. ROUNTREE.
Raleigh, May 24, 1864. 28—tf.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WILL GIVE $900 PER MONTH AND BOARD, AT MY house, in Brunswick county, to a gentleman of character, who is well qualified to teach eight or ten boys.
Any one wishing such a situation will address me at Wilmington, or I can be found in this City until the Legislature adjourns.
DAN'L L. RUSSELL.
May 24, 1864. 28—d1tw1t.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES!
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, IN FRONT OF THE Store of Messrs. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, I shall sell, to the highest bidder,
$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES,
One's, Two's and Three's.
The sale is by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.
J. F. HUTCHIN'S,
County Trustee.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
May 18, 23—td, Auctioneers.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864. [No. 30.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. VANCE AND PRESIDENT DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1863.

His Excellency,
PRESIDENT DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course, that if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens—who sometimes forget the actual situation—that the Government is tender of their lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The *effort* to obtain peace is the principal matter.

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion. Very respectfully yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, January 8th, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina. The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me. I remarked to Mr. Dortch that you were probably not aware of the obstacles to the course you indicated, and without expressing an opinion on the merits of the proposed policy, I desired him in answering your letter to write suggestions as to the method of opening negotiations, and as to the terms which you thought should be offered to the enemy. I felt persuaded you would appreciate the difficulties as soon as your attention was called to the necessity of considering the subject in detail. As you have made no suggestions touching the manner of overcoming the obstacles, I infer that you were not apprised by Mr. Dortch of my remarks to him.

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful.—Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received. The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to ensure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them. He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us) to send Commissioners or Agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listened to.

No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart can desire this, and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing "sources of discontent," such a course would receive, as it would merit, the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the freedom, equality and independence, which descended to them from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battle fields of the revolution If, then, these proposals cannot be made through envoys, because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace, otherwise than by the public announcements contained in almost every message I ever sent to Congress?

I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was pesce, and the only terms which formed a *sine qua non*, were precisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only to be let alone" But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept, or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom, may be true. But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South, except absolute, unconditional subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the north avow unequivocally that his purpose in his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he would *ever* treat with us on *any* terms. If we will break up our government, dissolve the Confederacy, disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, take an oath of allegiance, binding ourselves to obedience to him and of disloyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us and not to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain. In order to render his proposal, so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one-tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine-tenths, thus seeking to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the several States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington. Your own well known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of abject submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging.

I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make head. I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position the promoters of the unfounded discontents now prevalent in your State, would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation, and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably become.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency,
Z. B VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

GOV. VANCE'S PROTEST AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864.

His Excellency,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,

MY DEAR SIR: Since receiving your letter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond, which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear, with deep regret, that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will immediately be made in North Carolina. Of course, if Congress and your Excellency be resolved upon this, as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many I have already spoken. If the bill referred to, about which I can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the Constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it—so great is their regard for law. If it is adjudged, on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the powers with which it did invest you. Be content to try at least for a while, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of the common law throughout the world, by hurling freemen into sheriffless dungeons for opinion sake. I do not speak this factiously, or by way of a flourish. Nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer, and a christian statesman, you could feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am on the contrary convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performances of her obligations to her Confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours, the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast *them* off If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box. Hundreds of good and true men now acting with, and possessing the confidence of the party called Conservatisms, are at work against the dangerous movements for a Convention; and whilst civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. I expect myself to take the field as soon as the proprieties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. Never, yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and reason on their side. I do not fear to trust the issue now to these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next summer I do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. I endeavored soon after my accession to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, to make you aware of both the fact of disaffection in this State and the cause of it. In addition to the many letters to you, I have twice visited Richmond, expressly to give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of our people have been *suspected* by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union; and I know you will pardon me for saying that the consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened, by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secessionist from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? And was there sufficient effort made to disprove that it existed, if it really did not exist in Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in battle, or withheld either their blood or their vast resources? To what exaction have they not submitted, what draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty measures of small minds dressed in a little brief authority.

The files of my office are piled up with the unavailing complaints of outraged citizens, to whom redress is impossible. Yet they have submitted, and so far performed with honor, their duty to their country, though the voice of their very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances the insolence of office, under which our people use heart and patience. Even if I did, I cannot forget that it is *my country* that I am serving, not the rulers of that country. I make no threat. I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart, to speak those words of soberness and truth, which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country.

Those words I now believe to be the advice herein given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary powers about to be given you by the Congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient, is extinct. Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, I cannot yet see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps I am unduly biased in my judgement concerning a people who m I love, and to whom I owe so much. Though I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affection.—Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one *forcing* the sympathies of an unwilling people. The Legislature of this State meets next May. Two-thirds are required by our Constitution to call a Convention. This number cannot be obtained, a bare majority vote for submitting the proposition, will, in my opinion, be impossible. Under no circumstances can a Convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgement, and during next summer the approaching State elections will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear, if left to ourselves If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought, amenable to reason and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

CASUALTIES IN RANSOM'S BRIGADE.

THIRTY-FIFTH N. C. TROOPS.

List of Casualties in 35th Regiment N. C. T., in the battle near Drewry's Bluff, May 14, 1864.

Co. A—Wounded: Private F C Ilt.

B—Killed: Private Sam Moore. Wounded Serg't J U Josten, mortally; Private J C England, in the hand.

C—Killed: Ser't J A Patterson, Privates J A Johnson, N Morris. Wounded: 1st Lt N R Kelly, severe; 2d Lt M Ray, severely; Privates D C McDonald, severely, and N R Jackson, slightly. Total: killed 3; wounded 4,

D, Wounded: Privates H H Blenk, leg; A Horton, in arm; W H White, over the eye Total; wounded 3.

E, Killed: Private J W Chatham. Total: killed 1.

F, Wounded: Private J N Fincher, arm. Total: wounded 1.

G, Wounded: N Morris, slightly.

H, No casualties.

I, Supposed to be killed and in the hands of the enemy, C R Fulgon, Wm Deems and Stephen Horne. Wounded: 2d lieut E A Wright, leg; Privates A Sechrist hand; J A Denny, arm; J W R Beard, leg; O Voghon, slightly. Total; Killed 3; wounded 8.

K, Wounded: Corpl H C Sigman, slight; Privates A Ward, mortally; R P Rocket, slightly. Total: wounded 3.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed	0
Officers wounded.	3
Enlisted men killed.	8
Enlisted men wounded.	20
Total.	31

J. G. JONES,
Col. 35th Regiment N. C. T.
May 20th, 1864.

List of casualties in the 35th Regiment N. C Troops, commanded by Col. J. G. Jones, in the fight on Friday, the 20th:

Field and Staff—Killed. None. Slightly wounded: lieut Col J T Johnson, Ensign Wm. Steward.

Company A, commanded by Lt Venters. Killed: none. Mortally wounded: Franklin Alpin. Severely wounded: A Kissey, D Henderson, Ely Cox, Owen Padrick, Joseph Brinson. Slightly wounded: Sergeant J W Dawson, Wm Scott—8.

B, commanded by Capt Blackwell. None killed or wounded.

C, commanded by Capt Bine Killed: None. Mortally wounded: A Johnson Severely wounded: D Hales, H Goins, J C Ferguson. Slightly wounded: G Libbette, Arch'd Hannors, D T Cameron, in hands of enemy—7.

D, commanded by Capt R E Petty. Killed: 2d sgt J O Marks, corp J H Johnson, pvts Jesse Bullard, J P Rasor, J L Johnson Seriously wounded: capt R E Petty, (in two places.) Severely wounded: sgt W J Johnson, corpls W H Harper, J B Gunter, pvts W Moore, S S Hales, B H Johnson. Slightly wounded: pvts W J Bryan, M W mble, W H Groce, John Mann, D Hammock, D Williams—18.

E, commanded by lieut Link. Killed: Rufus Shotwell. Slightly wounded: Wm White, John Bowes—3

F, commanded by capt Howe. Killed: Privates Wm Fincher, A G Meanes, and T H Lemmonds. Severely wounded: Privates J A Lewis, P C Kezish, P P Yandle. Slightly wounded: corpl T A Fowler, Privates W P Ritch, H Prisely, —9.

G commanded by capt Case, killed; Privates T C Blackwell. Severely wounded: Privates W A Morris, J P Riddon. Slightly wounded: 1st lieut M L H nley, Privates R P Levi, W H Levi, J J Levi, D L Beddingfield, T B Leach, G W Bedoingfield, W F Hipps—11.

H, commanded by capt Dixon, killed: None. Severely wounded: Privates A C Barkly, J O Grier, G S Hunter, Green Herren, J D Tatton. Thomas Woodall. Slightly wounded: corpls A G Hunter, G W Caldwell, Privates J R Alexander, J W Beaver, J R Cockran, T M Hall, W J M Laughlin, T J Wilson, D W Morris, John Hucks—16.

I, commanded by capt W A Ellis, Killed: Sergt Aden Smith, corpl James Pool, Privates J H McLaughlin, Daniel Jones, G W Dinkins. Mortally wounded: capt W A Ellis, Private Benj Howell. Severely wounded: corpl D S Westmoreland, Robert Worrel. Slightly wounded: J Grubb, Stephen Worrel,—11

K, commanded by capt Johnson, Killed: lieut J M Rockett. Severely wounded: corpl W A Wilson, corpl A R Hines, Private P Hollar. Slightly wounded: sergt J C Sides, B F Arney.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers Killed	1
" " wounded -	5
Eplisted men Killed	15
" " wounded	70
Total.	91

R. B. PEEBLES, Adj't.

List of Killed and Wounded in the 49th Reg't, N. C. T., in the Battles of May 14th, 16th and 20th.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Lee M McAfee slight, C A Durham, Capt & A Q M dangerous, Asst Surg R H Goode missing.

Company A—Killed: lieut H C Conley. Wounded: capt G W Lyttle dangerous, Jerry Walker do, Jethro Ward slight, D M Carraway do, W R Medford seriously.

B—Killed: Noah Dillinger. Wounded: lieut Daniel Lattimore slight, A H Puilbeck do, Thos Disher do, Amos Irvin serious, sergt R D Shields do, John Lattimore do, Sam'l Putnam do, Wm Wiggins do, O P Gibson dangerous, Alexander Foutz do

C—Killed: Wiley B Daniel, Jas A Lafriet. Wounded: sergt R A Stone slight, Ransom Sides do, M L Plummer do, M Mask do, Dan'l Bailey do, corp'l Thompson do W A Thompson do, James Thomas do, J A Hall serious, W O Styers do, J M Stackleather do, N Ketchie do, Lawson Crest do, S S Benson do, E P Lantz.

D—Killed: serg't J T McDonald. Wounded: E Stewart slight, J A Cox do, N Kennedy do, Alexander Johnson sr do. Neal Kennedy do, D Cole serious, N B Caddle do, Alexander Johnson jr do.

E—Killed: P A Goodnight. Wounded: sergt A L Reid slight, N C Morrison serious, J R Woods do.

F Killed: capt Jas P Ardrey, lieut Barnett, co pl W J B Smith, private W A Tevepaugh. Wounded: lieut Elliott serious, sergt J L Weeks slight, Wm Tidwell do, W M Hudson do, S R Neal do, Z Porter do, S L Porter serious, J M Howard do J Culp do, J H Osborne do, J W Griffith do, J S Watts do, A P Spratt do, D J Ray do, Thos D Griffith dangerous, R A Porter, James Kerr, Daniel Johnson dangerous.

G—Wounded: lieut B F Dixon slight, J D Dillinger do, corpl T W Harmon do, A W Huffstickler do, W H Putnam dangerous, R J Mitcham slight, John Waterson do, W B Bird serious, J C Neal dangerous, J B Read serious, J M Waters slight.

H—Killed: sgt E L Rankin, John Pierce, E C M Lean, C Knight J L Clemmer, J F Whitesides. Wounded: lieut Wm Lineberger, dangerous, R G Flowers, slight; W J Henderson, serious; T Holland, slight; E A McNair, do; A Cherry, do; J Huffstickler, do; W C P Wanner, do; James Hope, do; T L Payne, serious; J H Hays, do; Wm Bryson, dangerous; L K Linneart, slight; W D Martin, dangerous; J G Stowe, serious; Wm Linebarger, do; R F Boyd, slight; Wm Costner, serious; J Fry, A L McArthur, dangerous; M E Passer, wounded and missing, Wm Falls, dangerous; A M McAlister, do.

I—Killed: Thompson Brown, corp J S Lee. Wounded: sgt W J Long slight, Jacob Brown do, A Coltwell do, J P Collins do, A J Litton do, J T Powell do, A Wickoff slight, N J Coltwell do, J C Hill dangerous, J P Suzer slight, F Lottin dangerous, P W W Brawley serious, D L F Gobble slight, J F Jones do, J W Wickoff do.

K—Killed: John Winters, Vardrey Anthony, A Arvens, Daniel Blackburn, W H Hull. Wounded: sgt J H Baker serious, W J Snowden, do, J Dixon do, W R Fruman slight, Geo Towdry do, Z Lingdon do, John Lowe do, A Bumgarner do Dave Blackburn missing.

JOHN K RUFFIN,
Surgeon 49th N. C. T.

List of wounded North Carolinians, received in Hospital at Atlanta up to May 17th:

S. Miller, Co. G 58th, Thos Lytle, co I, 6th, O P Hill, co D 39th, J B Mason, co. B, 59th, N Wike, co K, 36th, R A Painter, co K, 39th, M Rhodes, co B, 39th, J B Davis, co E, 60th, J M Callaway, co L, 58th.

INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE OOSTANAULA.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* writes:

In the 55th North Carolina regiment, there is a private named Early, who exhibited a degree of courage unequaled during this war. When the enemy had thrown their men benind the redoubt in which Corbett's battery was placed this man stood up in the pits with his body half exposed and opened a rapid firing on the enemy, almost preventing them from sharp shooting, for no sooner would a Yankee raise his head above the redoubt than a ball would enter his brain, and he would fall dead across the work. In this manner, Early had killed six, when I had occasion to go up to the point he was stationed at, and I felt very much amused at his manner. "Get up there," he would exclaim to the Yankees, "get up and show your heads; why the d—l don't you take a shot at me—now just raise up for a second," and whenever a Yankee would be found bold enough to accept his challenge, a bullet through his head was the reward he received. Early distinguished himself and will be honorably mentioned in the official report of his general.

This is only one instance illustrative of the spirit of our men. I could cite dozens of instances did my time permit. On every side the Yankees were received with an enthusiasm almost amounting to frenzy, and never in this war have Confederate soldiers displayed a greater degree of heroism than the army of Oostanaula.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at short notice with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 27, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

The Situation.

It is now a well ascertained fact, that Gen. GRANT'S army has abandoned its base on the Rapidan and upper Rappahannock, and established a new source of supply on the lower waters of the last named river, at Port Royal. His front is at Milford and Bowling Green. This change of position on the part of the enemy has rendered necessary a corresponding change in the position of the army under Gen. LEE, who now occupies a strong position a short distance north of Hanover Junction.

The Richmond *Examiner* is of opinion, after a careful consideration of the whole facts, that the time has come, when the Confederates may exchange congratulations. No reflecting man can doubt that the general situation is very much improved since the day when GRANT crossed the Rapidan and BUTLER landed at Bermuda Hundred. This was indeed a critical moment. The Confederate government had been well warned of the concentration against Richmond. It was half convinced of its reality. But it was only half belief; an idea rather theoretical than practical. It was just enough moved to render it active in recruiting the divisions which Gen. LEE had with him on the Rapidan. It was not so satisfied of the truth as to collect all the divisions of General LEE's army in their place, or even in the State. It made no unusual collection of material in Virginia. But throughout the winter the enemy marched up his men from every quarter of the United States to the outer lines of Virginia. Fully determined to make the blow decisive, he spared no cost or means—acted without regard to future campaigns. Uninterrupted by any disturbing cause, he placed his armies in positions whence they could be brought upon vital points of attacks in a few hours of movement. When all was quite ready, and the roads entirely dry, the signal was given, and the two masses of destructive material struck us, warned but ill-prepared, at the same instant. That was indeed a critical moment.

But the ship had an original strength sufficient to stand the shock. Gen. LEE'S thin army beat the chief force of the enemy in the Wilderness; the second blow was deadened by the fortifications near Drewry. Every moment since elapsed has been gain to us. Time was all we wanted to bring up Gen. BEAUREGARD, and we got time. When he forced the enemy from his intrenchments and re-opened communications; and when Gen. LEE had given a final answer to the question whether he was able to stand up against the full weight of Gen. GRANT; the chief danger, the danger of being crushed under the rush of an avalanche, ceased to exist. It is true, that the chance of battle may yet, some day, fall against us; but it is certainly far less probable now than then; and therefore we think there is convincing, solid reason to believe, that the military situation at this moment is much more favorable to us than when Gen. GRANT crossed the Rapidan.

The news from Georgia is of a very important character, and a great battle is momentarily expected, although SHERMAN refused to accept the tender of battle offered him in his order of last Thursday morning. The great battle will be fought in the vicinity of Atlanta—probably on the South bank of the Chattahoochie—only some four or five miles distant from the city. The precise locality will depend, of course, upon the circumstances immediately preceding the looked for event. At last accounts Gen. JOHNSTON had evacuated Cassville and crossed to the South bank of the Etowah. The last telegram from Atlanta says that several days may elapse before a general engagement takes place.

The news from the Trans-Mississippi is even better than hitherto represented. BANKS and STEELE have been almost annihilated. The former with a small remnant of his splendid and well equipped army—at most 5,000 men—has contrived to make his way to New Orleans: while the latter, with even a less number, has managed to get to Little Rock. The Confederates are complete masters of the situation across the father of waters.

Upon the whole, under the providence of God, our situation is most favorable to our ultimate triumph over the enemy. In the language of Mr. GILMER, "the glorious sun of peace is breaking upon us through the clouds of victory."

The Legislature.

The General Assembly have transacted a large amount of business, and now there is very little doubt but that they will adjourn on Monday next, as agreed upon by joint resolution of the two Houses.

We publish, with much pleasure, the resolutions, that have been adopted by a large majority of both Houses, protesting, in the name of North Carolina, against the act of the Confederate Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

With no less pleasure do we publish the resolutions, in reference to a basis of peace, that were adopted by the House of Commons on yesterday, with only *eleven* dissenting votes.

Mr. COBB withdrew his amendment to the Senate resolutions endorsing Gov. VANCE, which were adopted by the Commons almost *unanimously*—only three members voting against them.

Let these things be prominently kept before the people:

1. The Legislature have endorsed Gov. VANCE, almost unanimously.

2. The Legislature have protested in strong and emphatic terms against the act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

3. The House of Commons, the popular branch of the General Assembly, have passed strong resolutions in favor of negotiating for peace on honorable terms.

For particulars we refer our readers to the proceedings published in to-day's paper.

Correspondence between Governor Vance and President Davis.

We republish to-day the correspondence that appeared in our issue of yesterday between Governor VANCE and the President. We do so in order to furnish copies to many of our friends, who, owing our limited edition of yesterday, could not obtain them.

We also publish to-day the letter of Gov. VANCE addressed to the President protesting against the passage of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

These letters are a part of the "accompanying documents" to the Governor's message, ordered by the Legislature to be published, but which the "Public Printer," for reasons best known to himself, have not seen fit as yet to publish.

It will be seen by this correspondence, that Gov. VANCE has done all that can be desired to obtain peace on honorable terms, and to preserve the blessings of civil and Constitutional liberty.

Peace Resolutions in Congress.

Hon. J. T. LEACH on last Monday submitted a preamble and resolutions in the House of Representatives, as follows, to wit:

"*Whereas*, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the Revolution and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable.

"*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States*, That the delegates from each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal Government, preliminary to negotiation upon State sovereignty and independence; and the said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal Government upon the subject.

"*Resolved*, That should the peace making power of the Federal Government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing commissioners, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate; and that he be also requested to notify the Executive of the several States of the fact, and ask their co operation by appointing commissioners, either by Legislatures or by Convention, to co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the President, and to negotiate with the commissioners appointed by the Federal Government, upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honour, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

"*Resolved*, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers, and dear at all times to free men, we desire to be let alone. We ask no man's property; we fight not for conquest, but for our rights, the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

"*Resolved*, That such terms of peace as agreed to by the commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection."

On motion of Mr. HEISKELL the resolutions were laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Blandford, Boyce, Brandley, E M Bruce, H W Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clopton, Colyar, Conrad, DeJarnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Gholson, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holder, Holliday, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McCollum, McMullin, Menees, Miles, Miller, Montague, Morgan, Murray, Orr, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rogers, Rives, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Simpson, Singleton, J M Smith, Staples, Swan, Villere, Welsh, Whitfield, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Akin, Bell, Cruikshank, Echols, Foote, Fuller, A H Garland, R K Garland, Gilmer, Lamkin, J M Leach, J T Leach, Lester, Logan, Marshall, Ramsey, W E Smith, W N H Smith, W R Smith, Triplett, Turner—22.

☞ A correspondent of the Salisbury *Watchman* says he is well acquainted with four counties in the Western part of the State, and he most earnestly declares that he has not *heard* the first man in all these counties say he would vote for HOLDEN; and that he has not *heard of* but *two* who will give him their votes. These facts will account for the boasting and bragging that may be seen in the columns of the *Progress* and the *Standard* about HOLDEN'S strength. The less popular HOLDEN becomes, and the more slim his chances for anything like a respectable vote, the louder HOLDEN blows his own horn and the more vigorously PENNINGTON toots his *brass* instrument. Go it HOLDEN—go it PENNINGTON Youwill have all your glorification before the election. After then your gass-bags will be in a state of collapse:

☞ Let no one forget that all the donors to the Orphan Endowment Fund are to meet this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in this city. This is an important meeting.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 26th, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, to wit: Mr. Copeland's substitute for the report of the committee on *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Copeland advocated the substitute as a compromise between the friends and the opponents of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Sharpe opposed the views of Mr. C., arguing that the Legislature of North Carolina should speak its sentiments irrespective of Congress.

Mr. Outlaw spoke to some length, in oppotition to the report of the committee, deprecating party strife, urging a united effort in the maintainance of the common cause; and vindicating the right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He did not know the facts which influenced Congress in the act of suspension, and had he been a member of Congress, they might have been sufficient to convince him of its necessity, although it is a right which should be exercised only in extreme cases.

Mr. Brown spoke with much emphasis, urging that the true way to secure and perpetuate our liberties is by a strict support of the Confederate Constitution.

The amendment of Mr. Copeland was rejected.

The question then recurred on the report of the committee. A division being called for there were, yaes 21, nays 24.

Mr Wiggins moved to strike out the 4th resolution, which resulted as follows:

YAES—Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Young. 20.

NAYS—Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley.—25.

The question arising on the adoption of the resolutions of the committee in the whole, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley, Wright —26.

NAYS—Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powel, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins, Young.—19.

Mr Lassiter moved to reconsider.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay the motion on the table. Adopted.

Committee on the bill for appointing a commissioner to superintend the collection of dues to the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, reported favorably to its passage, with some amendments.

Several reports from the House, which were referred.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to incorporate a railroad exporting, importing and manufacturing company, limiting the capital stock to $1,000,000, on the specie basis. Referred.

Mr. Hoke offered a resolution requiring the Governor to make report of the disposition of funds appropriated to the medical department. Adopted.

A resolution from the House, exhorting the people to lay aside all party feeling, and address themselves with unanimity in securing the common weal of the country, was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw offered a resolution in regard to the arrest of citizens by Col. James Hinton, in the first Congressional district. Pasesd

Bill incorporating the Plasterbanks and Salt Works Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

Bill to prevent persons from removing from this State during the continuance of this war, rejected.

Adjourned to 4 P. M

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the special order was postponed, to take up the resolution in regard to Col. Mallett's battalion. (The resolution instructs our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have a law passed to muster the battalion into the regular service, under their present organization.)

Mr. Outlaw opposed the resolution, on the ground that the law of Congress provides for conscripts choosing their own regiment.

Mr. Jones sustained the resolution on the ground that such was the wish of the men.

Mr. Hoke offered an amendment providing that the companies elect their officers, and the company officers elect the field officers.

With this amendment the resolution was adopted

The special order of the hour was called up, to wit, the exemption of State officers.

Mr. Young offered an amendment to the effect that Militia and Home Guard officers and magistrates under 45 years of age, whom the Governor may not consider necessary to the efficient execution of the State laws, be made liable to conscription.

Mr. Brown opposed the amendment. He thought that the State had already been sufficiently drained of men for the welfare of the State—that North Carolina had furnished more men according to her fighting population than any other State—that every energy of the State is now required in agricultural pursuits to ward off the terrible calamity of starvation.

Mr. Young agreed that no one should be exempt from military duty solely on the ground of holding a military commission or an appointment as a magistrate—that these exemptions were a source of dissatisfaction among the soldiers—most of the militia officers and magistrates were non-producers—that he was not certain that North Carolina had furnished more soldiers according to her fighting population than any other State—that the duty in the present emergency was to defend the country by every available means.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, opposed the amendment on the ground that in his Congressional district a large portion of the labor of the field was performed by the officers embraced in this amendment—that there is now great suffering there, and to reduce the labor of this district would, in all probability, produce starvation and depopulation.

Mr. Brown argued that the exemptions claimed were not on the ground merely of the commissions held as State officers, but because this proportion of the male population was actually required at home.

Mr. Boyden was opposed to exemptions being placed in the hands of the Governor—that the Legislature has the power to exempt—that the Legislature has no constitutional authority to put magistrates in the army—that the safety of our own citizens for protection from lawless bands of depredators requires these exemptions—that our greatest danger was the want of supplies, and not men in the army.

Mr Outlaw argued that the militia officers had no men to command—that many of the militia officers are not produces, but speculators, and had sought their commissions solely to keep out of the army. He would vote an exemption of Home Guard officers, because they have the only command under State authority. He thought if any exemptions should be made, they ought to be some of our veteran soldiers, who have borne the brunt of the battle, and not street loungers, who are rendering no service to the country in any way.

Mr. Carroway advocated the amendment in his usual eloquent, zealous and impressive style.

Mr. Hall argued that the State had no right to exempt men from military duty in the Confederate army—that Congress had placed this power in the hands of the Governor—that all the Legislature can do, is to declare who are necessary for the due administration of the State government; that the militia is defunct, being merged into the Home Guard; that, as to magistrates, there are enough in every county over the age of 45 to discharge all the business pertaining to the office; that there is a sufficiency of grain in the country, the difficulty being in the want of transportation and in the currency.

Mr. Copeland advocated the amendment. He alluded especially to constables who would not probably get a case in 12 years.

Mr. Hoke asked a division of the question. The ayes and nays being called, it was decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 26.

The question then arose on Mr. Young's amendment, which resulted as follows: yeas 18, nays 25.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend, by striking out the preamble, and inserting: Whereas, the Governor has asked the advice of this General Assembly, as to what persons should be exempt. Upon this the yeas and nays were called—yeas 17, nays, 25.

Mr. Hoke moved to except militia officers in the resolution.

Upon this the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: yeas 18, nays 25.

Mr Hoke then moved to amend by excepting constables, county soliciters, and Home Guard officers Ayes and nays being called, resulted as follows: yeas 18, nays 25.

The resolution was then put upon its third reading, and passed.

Mr. Outlaw moved that the bill for the supply of the families of indignant soldiers be made the order for to morrow 9 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at nine o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr Bryan, who was absent when the vote was taken on yesterday, on the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee of Finance, reported a resolution concerning Confederate Treasury Notes in the State Treasury, and a bill to appropriate money for the military establishment of the State—(appropriates $1,505,900.) Passed first reading.

Mr. McCormick, from the joint select committee, on the subject of impressments, reported a bill to secure the citizens of North Carolina from illegal impressments and other seizures of property. Passed first reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution appropriating $3,000 to renew and improve the fencing around the Executive Mansion. Passed first reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to amend the act to establish the 8th Judicial Circuit, and a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Buncombe and Madison counties.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to authorize an increase of the rates on the Buncombe Turnpike Road.

Mr. McAden, a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad.

Mr Riddick, a resolution in favor of D. F. Bayley.

BILLS ON CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Lenoir county to appoint a Tax Collector, passed 3d reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, was rejected on 2d reading.—Ayes 18, nays 70.

A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson; a bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties; a bill for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road.

A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors, was put on its 2d reading

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill was amended by providing that none of its penalties shall apply to persons distilling spirituous liquors from fruit. The bill then passed its 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company, passed 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home defence, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cobb.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, (Free and Accepted Masons,) and a bill to legalise certain acts of the term of the County Court of Madison county, informally held, passed 3rd readings.

A resolution concerning prices, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Houston, and a bill concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse river, passed 2d reading.

A bill to authorize the Governor to purchase leather for the indigent families of soldiers, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A message from the Governor, transmitting a communication from Chief Justice Pearson, the report of Major Foote and other papers relative to outrages committed in Yadkin county by a detachment of Gen. Morgan's troops, commanded by Lt. Col. T. W Napier; ordered to be printed and refered to a select committee.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting papers, &c., in response to a resolution of enquiry relative to the issuing Commissary stores, forage, &c., to officers and employees of the several military departments. Sent to the Senate.

The special order for 12 o'clock, viz: the resolutions concerning Governor Vance, was taken up, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, expressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions as sent from the Senate were adopted.

A bill to amend an act for the improvement of roads in Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey counties, and a bill concerning public roads in Sampson county, passed their 2d reading.

A resolution in favor of J. T. Walker; a bill to amend an act authorizing the issuing of small Treasury notes, were rejected on 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription; a bill to repeal an act of 1861, in relation to providing winter clothing for N. C. Troops, and a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike road in Buncombe county, passed 2d reading.

A resolution relative to Confederate Treasury notes received by fiscal agents of the State, was laid on the table.

A resolution in favor of the sufferers from the burning of the Town of Washington.

A bill to amend an act to extend the Charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and a bill to incorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Company passed 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company was laid on the table.

A bill transferring county causes pending in the courts of certain counties.

A bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial circuit; a bill to prevent obstruction in Big Swamp; resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, and a resolution concerning acts of Congress, passing their 2d reading.

The special order for one o'clock p. m. was the resolutions in reference to a basis of peace introduced by Mr. Shepherd, was taken up.

The committee reported substitutes for the 4th and 5th resolutions, and an additional resolution, as an amendment which were adopted. The resolutions as amended are as follows:

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America, whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to conquest and subjugation, nor to a re-construction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbearance,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

Resolved, That we urge upon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions; yet having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate Government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by his Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States, and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAden offered a series of resolutions as a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out. The yaes and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Shepherd.

Those who voted in the affirmative were,

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Bes., Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grisson, Hampton, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keeter, Laws, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

Those who voted in the negative were,

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Bell, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell—42.

The question recurring on the amendment, the Yeas and Nays were gain ordered and the amendment was adopted:

Those who voted in the affirmative were,

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey.—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd.—11.

The resolutions were then adopted, Yeas 73, Nays 11.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, nine o'clock, a. m.

MAJORITY REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Joint Select Committee to whom were referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and certain resolutions introduced in the House of Commons upon the same subject, have had the same under consideration. The undersigned, a majority of the committee, entertain the opinion that the act is unconstitutional, unnecessary, and dangerous to liberty, and believe it to be the duty of the General Assembly to protest against it, and to urge its repeal. They think also, that it is eminently proper to consider in this connection the leading features of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war." The former act leaves the personal liberty of the citizen without guarantee or protection, while the latter asserts a general power in Congress which affects the freedom and sovereignty of the collective body of the people, and the very existence of the State government.

The undersigned, therefore, ask leave to report the accompanying resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions referred to the committee, and recommend their passage.

E. J. WARREN, *Ch'n*,
EUGENE GRISSOM,
E. F. WATSON.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN ACTS OF THE LATE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Rseolved, That while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

Resolved; That the act of the late Congress, entitled "An Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," presen tor prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the Act of the same Congress, entitled "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty, and imports an assertion of the power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RESOLUTIONS IN REFERENCE TO A BASIS OF PEACE.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, as a war of self-defence, on the part of the Confederate States, yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government, through its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms, and on other occasions, when none can impute its actions to alarm, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy an official offer for peace, on the basis of independence and nationality, with the proposition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves, by conventions to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces of both sides from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe this course, on the part of our government, would be hailed by our people and soldiery as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.